VOLUME XVII.

CITY OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1851.

NUMBER 850.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum. in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of

TERMS OF THE SENI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per moval, proceed to state : annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1851.

THE LÉGISLATURE.

Both Houses have been engaged, for the most part, since Monday last, in discussing the Reports and Resolutions on Slavery. It will be seen, by our Senate proceedings of Wednesday, that that body have passed through a second reading Resolutions on this question, embracing the Resolutions of Mr. Speaker Edwards, one of the Resolutions of the majority of the Committee of Eighteen, and one of the Resolutions of the minority of that Committee.

ded his remarks against secession and in favor of the tribe who have gone before them.' theory of a strong Federal Government; and he was followed by Mr. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, in a people, connected with this once powerful Tribe. ting himself right. The expression alluded to was power of protecting their interests? The true prin- fitteen to twenty per cent by calling at this Store before masterly effort in favor of the Resolutions of the Mi- Through the efforts and the aid of the white man, this: nority and the right of secession. We will not an- the small remnant now remaining have greatly imticipate Maj. Caldwell by stating his positions, as proved in their physical and mental condition; and we hope he will prepare his Speech for the press. It they are entitled to the sympathy and the protection of is sufficient at present to say, that he planted himself those who now possess and enjoy this broad and feron the platform of '98 and '99, by the side of Jeffer- tile country, once their own. son, Madison, and Macon; and that he sustained himself in a manner which added to his already high reputation as a public man. Mecklenburg has just cause to be proud of her able and fearless Senator.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Bynum spoke right of secession; and he was followed by Mr. Washington, on the same side. Mr. Pender spoke briefly in favor of the right of secession; and in the evening, just before the vote was taken, brief Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Cameron and Bower. Mr. Cameron took ground against secession; and Mr. Bower, though in favor of the doctrine, thought it inexpedient at this time so to declare by the Legislature.

the Committee of Eighteen, and which was adopted by the Senate on its second reading, is regarded, by itself, as affirming the right of secession. It speaks of the Constitution of the United States as a "compact "-and if this be so, even according to Mr. Gilmer, the right to secede inevitably follows.

In the Senate, on Thursday evening, the Resolutions on Slavery referred to above, were taken up on their third reading. Amendment after amendment was then offered by gentlemen belonging to the minority of the Senate; but they were promptly voted down, and at a late hour the Senate adjourned, Mr. Gilmer's Resolutions being before the Senate as a substitute for those already adopted. A running debate took place, during the evening, in which Messrs. Hoke, Caldwell of M., Lillington, Bower, Clark, Haughton, Cameron, Bynum, Shepard, and others participated. Mr. Lillington spoke at some length in favor of an amendment which he offered; and Mr. Clark defined his position briefly on the question but to the point.

hope to-day (Friday) will show that this impression is erroneous. The people of the State are looking with deep anxiety for the result of these discussions of this vital question; and they will not fail to hold to a strict accountability those who may be instrumental in stifling their voice, or in preventing the State from speaking out in fearless and determined

In the Commons, on Tuesday, Mr. Barnes of Northampton, spoke upon the Slavery question; and he was followed by Mr. Rayner upon the question gen-

On Thursday, in the Commons, Mr. Erwin spoke tions. ern stamp. He said the fanatics of the North had been on questions of Constitutional right, by Southern men. senses—as their patriotism seems to measured by the prepared to do justice to every section of the State. Society of Friends in Indiana, for the repeal of the He was followed by Mr. Thornton, who was listened "almighty dollar." laying his remarks before our readers.

ed this question as infinitely above party. He took nor can we foretell, with any degree of accuracy, of taxes into the Public Treasury, to give up one of of Mexico; read twice, and referred. The Senate certain letter said to have been written to some one make on the Slavery question generally. in this City by the Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, in relation to the right of secession; and he denounced him for the sentiments embodied in that letter, in the severest terms. Gen. Saunders followed Mr. Steele in

some remarks, in reply principally to Mr. Rayner. Mr. Hill, of Caswell, has the floor on the same question for Friday morning, and Mr. Person, of Moore, for the evening of the same day.

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

A memorial has been forwarded to the Legislature signed by white citizens of Macon and Haywood counties, in favor of the removal of the small remnant of Cherokee Indians who reside in this State. And a memorial signed by those Indians-has also been sent on to the Legislature, from which the following extract is taken. The memorialists, after setting forth that a petition has been forwarded for their re-

"The North Carolina Cherokees applied to President Jefferson for permission to remain East to engage in the pursuits of agriculture and civilized life. President Jefferson promised that this should be done in the year 1808. In 1817, a tready was made with ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will Gen. Jackson and the Cherokees. The 8th article proviled "that such heads of families as were onposed to removal west, were to be allowed to register their names with the agent, and they and their families were to become citizens of the United States. In the treaty made two years afterwards, (1819,) the those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in ions of the 18th article of the treaty of 1817. Under ions of the 18th article of the treaty of 1817. Under this treaty a large portion of the North Carolina Cherokees became citizens of the United States. The treaty of 1835, article 12th, provided for such as were opposed to removal west to become citizens of the State of North Carolina.

Your memorialists further allege that they have become possessed of a large scope of Mountain country; that they annually pay the taxes for the same and feel themselves in every respect bound by and subject to the laws of the State, and willing at any time to abide their issue when enforced; that the white citizens and themselves have always been triendly. * * It is true the undersigned pay no poll tax, and do no public duty, save working and making roads. We do not wish to vote or interfere with the elections of the whites, in any manner-we are ignorant of the principles of the

Your memorialists beg leave to state that should their adopted State and country demand their services, they will not be the ones to shrink from public duty. Their ready rifle shall be the first to respond to their country's call.

Your memorialists further represent that this country was the home of their forefathers; that they do not wish to remove west, nor was it ever their intention. That they are satisfied with the country, and In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Woodfin conclu- wish to lay their bones by the side of those of their

We give the above as a matter of interest to the

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Without the Constitution, or with the Constitution disregarded and palpably violated, the Union of the States would be an evil of much greater magnitude at some length on the same question, and against the than any which we might anticipate from dissolution -for one violation of that instrument, if acquiesced in, would speedily lead to others, ending only in the complete overthrow of State sovereignty, and the establishment of a central, consolidated despotism. The creature would thus, through usurped power, become greater than those who gave it being; and instead of a representative government and the voice of the people, Constitutionally uttered, we should The first Resolution reported by the Minority of have the edicts of the dispensers of Federal patronage and the iron sway of a sectional majority. Human liberty, and the elevation of the masses through all time to come, depend upon the preservation of the Federal Constitution in its purity and original spirit; and that Constitution can only be preserved by a strict construction of the powers enumerated in it, and by a constant and jealous regard for the rights of the

this question of Slavery, in the plainest language she posed, is called a humbug, and other hard names. can use. While she acquisces in the action of the last Congress on this question, she does so with a deep sense of the wrongs which that action has inflicted terms; and why gentlemen would be at the expense upon her as a slaveholding State; and she owes it to of calling a Convention to effect a change which could are left free to guard it. He, too, reverenced the herself to declare, with her Southern sisters, that she will regard the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, or its essential modification by Congress, as conclusive isted no doubt as to what that will was. He had ever well as in the past, we should find under it every proevidence that a further continuance of the Union is held mutual confidence between the representative and tection : not to be expected, or even hoped for. Such a course on the part of Congress would, of itself, dissolve the The impression prevails that a portion of the mi- Confederation; and the responsibility of disunion and nority of the Senate are disposed to embarrass the for every evil which might flow from it, would be just-Resolutions and defeat them, if possible; but we Ty chargeable, and chargeable alone, on the people of

TAX ON NORTHERN GOODS.

A friend, writing us from Warren County, brings this subject to our attention, and asks us to take it in hand and press it upon the General Assembly. He

"By reference to the opinion of Chief Justice Ruffin delivered in the case of Wynne vs. Wright-Dev. and Bat. 1st. vol. p. 19—you will see this question fully and ably argued and decided in behalf of this power. The learned Judge, in delivering his opinion, refers to two cases decided in the Supreme erally, and particularly in support of his Resolutions, Court of the United States-Chief Justice Marshall offered some weeks since. Mr. Rayner continued delivering the opinion of the Court-in support of his remarks, and concluded at a late hour on Wed- his decision. These adjudications settle the question of power, unless our enemies have determined to nullify every thing that conflicts with their vile no-* In my private discussions first. His remarks were of the most decided South- upon this question, I have uniformly maintained the doctrine that the State has this power, and that it ought to be exercised immediately, as possibly it of the Dan, where now repose the bones of his anencouraged by the concessions made in Washington City ought to be exercised immediately, as possing, and the Carolinian, Mr. Julian asked leave to present a petition from the

We would remind our Warren friend that this warmly applauded by the members and audience in question has already been considered by the Comattendance. We hope soon to have the pleasure of mittee on Slavery, raised by the two Houses, and that a recommendation to tax the products of non-In the evening of Thursday, in the Commons, Mr. slaveholding States was made by the majority of the Hill, of New Hanover, delivered a Speech on the Committee. The subject has been and is exciting same question, which we have heard spoken of in the attention and discussion here, but what the result highest terms. He was listened to with marked at- will be we are unable to say. The power to tax these tention. He was followed by Mr. Steele, on the products is no doubt clear; the question is now one same side, affirming the right of secession, and de- of expediency alone. We repeat, we cannot predict would ask his Western friends if it would be right Yulee introduced a bill for granting lands, in alternate claring that, although a Whig in principle, he regard- what the General Assembly will do in this respect; occasion, in the course of his remarks, to allude to a what declarations that body will deem it proper to her members in favor of a County who scarcely pays resumed the consideration of Mr. Bradbury's resolu-

> William P. Watt, Esq. Senator from the County of keckingham, elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Daniel W. Cours, Esq.

39 deaths in this City-15 white and 24 colored.

REMARKS OF GEN. SAUNDERS. OF WAKE.

tion of the State.

to the matter under consideration.

each House—to be published for six months, and then \$5,000, could not vote, though he had to pay on that ting member, and Mr. Thompson of Kentucky and to be again agreed to by a vote of two-thirds of each sum his share of the \$2,000 which gave the right to a Mr. Tuck in favor of the right of the contestant. Mr. branch of the General Assembly. The second mode Senator! Away, said Mr. S., with such gross injus- Woodward spoke on the same side. The House adwas by the call of a Convention, which requires the tice! vote of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. But, said Mr. S., this freehold qualification is in This Convention may be restricted by the act calling principle as anti-republican as it is unjust. To prove it, to particular subjects therein named; and, if approved by the people, becomes valid. The first ques- Franklin about the jackass, but to a still higher aution is on the bill reported by the Committee, recoin- thority-Thomas Jefferson. He is speaking of his mending a single change—that of abolishing the free- objections to the Constitution of Virginia; "lastly" hold of fifty acres of land entitling the voters to vote he says "he objects to the restriction on the right of Miss Emcline Murray. for Senators; in other words, the recommendation suffrage to freeholders, saying that one-half of our proposition of the gentleman from Hertford, Mr. Ray- Helots from the right of representation, as if society County. ner, to call a Convention to be limited to the single were instituted for the soil, and not for the men inquestion of amending the Constitution in regard to habiting it, and that one-half of these could disnose free suffrage; and the third proposition is to call a of the rights and the will of the other half, without from Davidson, Mr. Foster. Mr. Saunders said, as nutshell, and that expressed in the most beautiful he was for legislation versus Convention, he was the terms-that the soil was made for the man, and not advocate of the first plan. And here Mr. Saunders man for the soil. If we are all for free suffrage, said gentlemen on the other side of the House—an asserfor it as a mere abstract right, and yet gentlemen over
the most correct a statement made by all of the mr. S., why not at once adopt it.

Trolinger, Esq.
Also, on the 25th day of December, 1850, Dr. Giles tion which they must know to be erroneous, and the way say it should not be granted; and one gen-which is followed up and persisted in by the Whig tleman (from Burke) has had the frankness to admit papers of the State, to what end it is not difficulfto his constituents are for it, and yet he will not vote

say. These gentlemen say, and repeat over and over for it, unless we give him a general Convention. G. M. Lea, Esq., Mr. Eli S. Graham to Miss Martha of its truth, that we, the Democratic party, with all to understand what it is that is proposed to be done. our respect for the people, are unwilling to trust any- As to a change of the basis of representation, that thing to their discretion; whereas they, kind souls! should not be asked for or even expected at this time. are willing to consult the people as to whether when we of the South are contending for this slave petition does not go to make it so; but before he pro- S., held in his hand a table, taking sixteen of the ceeded to discuss the question Mr. S. said he would largest tax-paying Counties from the East, and a like call the attention of the gentleman from Davidson to number from the West-from which it appears the a matter which appears in the report of his Speech, former pay \$55,000-to which should be added Gran-

"The Constitution, as it existed from 1776 to 1836, lation and taxation-ours is based on this principle. was framed by monarchists, and the people never have and should not be changed. The progress of the age had an opportunity of fully amending it, and making it is in favor of the change now proposed. Virginia is such as they desired. The people should have this the only State which adheres to the freehold, and

[Mr. Foster here explained.]

the explanation not at all satisfactory.

Congress of the freemen of the State, who met at not, he would ask, the representation on this floor Halifax in December, 1776; and so far from being an as fair an idea of the popular will as would be that guished patriots and soldiers of the Revolution. The assertion, said Mr. S., to which he had referred, was Mr. S. said he again demanded to know the necessity of consulting the people in relation to a measure on which they had already spoken in such decided be so easily effected by a simple act of legislation. No member of the House was more disposed than he was to execute the will of the people, when there exconstituent to form the brightest gem in the diadem of a representative government, and, for one, he had only to be informed as to that will, and he stood

Again, said Mr. S., it has been asserted by Wes-This he denied. He himself had been a member of connot be denied but what they have. Where, then, Ewing took the floor, and the Senate adjourned. was there any proof that the West demanded a Convention? He had heard of no demand of this sort,

save only by a few on this floor. And now, continued Mr. S., let us inquire what was the Constitutional compact entered into between the East and the West in the Convention of 1835,

of representation the same rule as had been adopted by the Federal Government. This was accordingly agreed to, and hence the Federal basis. He, Mr. S. question before the House-the abolition of the freehold qualification for Senatorial voters. And what, he asked, was the basis of representation for the Senate

paid into the Public Treasury, was to be divided by ment of the object of the motion. He could present Delivered in the House of Commons of North Care- years was to be taken as the basis immediately preced- that his purpose was to accompany the reference of lina, on the proposed amendments of the Constitu- ing the year in which the Districts were to be laid off- the petition with instructions for the report of a bill say, for instance, the year 1852. What will this give in conformity with its prayer. Mr. Saunders said the questions before the House to each Senatorial District? About the sum of \$2,000. were clear and simple, and in submitting what he had Now, Mr. S. demanded to know who paid this aggreSpeaker decided it was for the House to determine to say it was his purpose to confine himself directly gate of \$2,000? Was it the man who owned his whether the journal should be amended. Finally, af fifty acres of poor land, or the common laborer, who ter some discussion, the motion to correct the journal It was competent for the Legislature to advise the in the hour of danger was called to fight the battles was laid on the table. This was the day assigned amendment of the Constitution of the State in one of his country? Again. How unequal and unjust for the consideration of the New Hampshire contesof two ways—in either case, the sanction of the peo- was it that the man who paid his tax on his fifty acres ted election case, and the report of the committee ple was necessary. The first mode was by a legisla- of land, not worth more than fifty dollars, should have was taken up. The majority of the committee reportive act, proposing a specific amendment, which was the right to vote for a Senator, whilst the inhabitant ted in favor of Mr. Morrison the sitting member. necessary to be carried by a vote of three-fifths of of this or any other town, who owned a lot worth Mr. Strong spoke in support of the right of the sit-

this, he should not refer to the expression of Dr. again, until they seem to have persuaded themselves For this we of the East cannot vote, unless we are King. they wish any amendments, and what they desire. representation which the Abolitionists would take Fortunately for us, assertion is not proof, and its re- from us to-morrow if they had the power. He. Mr. S. trusted, for the gentleman's ville and Wake, \$10,127-and the latter only \$36,000 there it will doubtless be given up in less than a month. In South Carolina, whilst the freehold en-Mr. S. How far the explanation relieved the gen- titles a man to vote, yet he may do so without even tleman, it was for the House to decide. He thought residence and taxation. Why should we be the last to cling to this freehold qualification? Because, say The Constitution of the State was formed by a gentlemen, the people have not been consulted! Is

as in a Convention. We heard much talk in this House and out of it that the Democratic party, who advocate this change about political demagogues using the question of free from a freehold to a free suffrage, did not wish to suffrage to gain their political ends. These gentlemen consult the wishes of the people. This was contra- seem to me, said Mr. S., to pay but a poor compliry to the truth. What, he asked, were the facts? ment to the understanding of the people in supposing Both parties of the State had held their Conventions them so easily imposed upon. They deceive themin this City, in May last, for the nomination of a can- selves. Now, said Mr. S., will gentlemen tell us didate for Governor. In these Conventions both par- how it is that we who advocate this change by legties professed themselves as in favor of free suffrage islation are to be treated as demagogues, whilst the the Whigs saying steps ought to be taken for congentleman from Hertford is to be treated as a patriot sulting the people as to this and other changes, and and statesman, when he proposes to do the very same the Democrats considering the wishes of the people thing, and nothing else, by the call of a Convention? as already fully known as to this measure, and de- Let not the friends of the measure be frightened by claring that the change ought to be made. The Dem- such denunciations. They have in them much more ocratic candidate had before declared himself in favor of impertinence than of truth. Yes, said Mr. S., 1 of this change, and this declaration he again repeated call upon the friends of the measure to stand firmin the most unequivocal terms-so much so, that he be not deceived or misled. Those who are not for was charged with using it as a hobby. And notwith- us are against us. This cry of a Convention is all States.

States.

Standing all this, we are charged with introducing a parliamentary trick—be not deceived by it. The into this Hall a firebrand, and this change, thus properly are with us, as will be shown when they come to pass on this measure at the polls, in voting for those who will stand pledged to ratify and confirm what we have done. Let us not be frightened by this ery against all changes. The Constitution itself is in no danger, and it never can be while the people Constitution, and should stand ready to defend it whenever assailed. He admitted it had given us many blessings; an! he trusted that in the future, as

" Health in the breeze, and shelter in the storm."

CONGRESSIONAL. In the Senate, yesterday, Hon. R. Barnwell Rhett, elected senator from the State of South Carolina, appeared, was qualified, and took his tern gentlemen that the people of the State have seat. Many petitions were presented. Mr. Borland never had an opportunity of expressing their wishes from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution as to the changes they desired in the organic law. to revive a prior resolution directing the President's message and documents accompanying it to be stitched a People's Convention, composed exclusively of and bound in two volumes; and it was agreed to. On members from the Western Counties, about the year motion by Mr. Smith, the French spoliation was made 1822; and pray, what did the West then ask? The a special order for Thursday week. The resolution election of Governor by the people, the abolition of heretofore offered by Mr. Bradbury respecting remov-County representation, biennial sessions, and a less als from office, was taken up, and Mr. Mangum spoke number of Senators and Commoners. And, asked, at length, vindicating the removal of General Lane Mr. S., have not all these things been granted? It as governor of Oregon by General Taylor. Mr.

In the House, Mr. Holines asked consent to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill conferring the rank of lieutenant general upon Major' General Winfield Scott for his gallant services in the late war with Mexico. Objection was made, and the rules were not suspended. when the Constitution was amended. And he, Mr. Robinson, from the select committee appointed S., ventured to say no people had ever acted with a to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to greater degree of liberality than had the people of the carry into effect the land bounty act, and expedite East, in the surrender of the power which they then the issue of warrants, reported a bill to insure the were bought at auction and will be sold very low. Call held. He was neither an Eastern nor a Western prompt execution of the act. The report was read, man. He had been born in the West, on the banks and Mr. Robinson explained the object of the bill; Before the year 1835 you had a County representa- fugitive-slave act, and with a view to move its refertion-one Senator and two Commoners for each ence to a committee, with instructions to report a County, without regard to either population or taxa- bill accordingly. Leave to offer the petition was re-This was so manifestly unequal and unjust, fused-yeas 58, nays 119. Mr. Strong moved that that a change was then made. The East, having the bill establishing a board of claims be made the much the greater number of slaves, and paying, of special order for the 22d of January, and it was agreed course, the greater amount of poll-tax, agreed to com- to. Mr. Bayly reported a bill to provide for deficienpromise by giving up their County representation, cies in the appropriations for the present fiscal year. provided the West would agree to adopt as the basis The House then adjourned.

Union of Tuesday last.

CONGRESSIONAL. In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. or just for Wake County, who has upwards of ten sections, to the State of Florida, in aid of the conthousand slaves, and who pays upwards of \$5,000 struction of a railroad fron the Atlantic to the Gulf an amount of taxes sufficient to defray its County tion concerning removals from office. Mr. Ewing charges on the State? He, Mr. S., thought not; spoke in defence of General Taylor's course in regard and this brings me, said Mr. S., to the immediate to certain removals. Mr. Cass and Mr. Bradbury made some remarks. The Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Bell, representative elect from the sixth congressional district of Ohio, appeared, appeared in the Senate on Thursday morning last, and been, as he had before stated, a County representation of patient to correct the journal of yesterday's proceedings, by tion, when the freehold qualification might have been adding to his motion to suspend the rules for the We learn that during the past year there have been of taxation alone. The whole amount of taxes, as Meeting for the repeal of the fugitive act, his state-

50. the number of Senators; and the average of five the petition under the rule any day, but he had stated

Mr. McLane interposed a point of order, and the journed without taking any question. Union of Wednesday last.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday night last, at the Methodist Church, by the Rev. B. T. Blake, Mr. Joseph Hardy to

In Guilford county on the 5th instant, by Wm. Coble. was to establish free suffrage. The second is the brethren who fight and pay taxes, are excluded like Esq., Mr. Levi Brown to Miss Nelly Shoe, all of that

In Perquimans county, N. C. on the 12th ult, by the Rev. Wm. Snowden, at her residence, Dr. Robert C. Jenkins, formerly of Virginia and Mrs. Grizzell P. Jacocks, general Convention, as proposed by the gentleman their consent." Here we have the whole thing in a widow of the late Gen. J. H. Jacocks, all of the above

In Alamance county, on Tuesday the 24th of Decemsaid he must correct a statement made by all of the Mr. S., why not at once adopt it? Every one speaks Miss Barbara Ann Trolinger, youngest daughter of John qualled facilities for getting the latest and most correct

> A. Allison to Miss Eliza Ann Hughes. Also, on Thursday evening the 26th of December, by

> At Trolinger and Montgomery's Factory in Alamance county, on the 31st December, by Benj. Trolinger. Esq. Mr. John illis to Miss Elizabeth Patton. Hurrahi or Alamance!

Yet Alive AT THE CHEAP CASH SPORE.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

LARGE Stock of new and fashionable Dry Goods A LARGE Stock of new and lashionable Dry Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns. Also, a large sortment of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Cot sake, was a mistake. He was a young man, and he, Can it be expected, then, that those who pay for the ton. Yarn, Hardware, Cuttery, Double and Single Bar-Mr. S., would gladly give him the opportunity of set- support of your government should surrender the rel Guns and Pistols. The purchaser will save from ciple of a representative government is that of popu- purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell out subscriber deems the occasion a fit one to "define his pomy entire Stock of Goods this winter for the purpose of sit on" and to ask the aid of such citizens of Halifax and removing South the following Spring. You will find hei adjoining Counties as can conscientiously support me at the well known corner Store formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith corner of Harget and Fayetteville treets Bear this in mind. Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory. Important Imprevement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

TISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Bouldon, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting assembly of monarchists, it was composed of such of a Convention? The same people are to elect; and a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on men as Richard Caswell, its President, James Iredell, Mr. S. thought he could represent the people of with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of Abner Nash, Waightstall Avery, and other distin- Wake just as faithfully in the House of Commons style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in correct tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office-Dr. W. R. Scorr's.

> These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All In- cratic party. To effect such a result will be one of the struments warranted five years. J. J. WISE & BRO.

Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent. Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850.

NEW BDOKS.

LTON Locke-Tailor and Poet, an Autobiography. Williams Miscellanies. Foot Prints of the Creator. Shoulder Knot-by Rev. B. F. Teft. Harper's Magazine for January. Hoffiman on the Law of the Church. This day received and for sale by POMEROY & O'NEAL.

January 11, 1851.

J. W. & C C PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. And Forwarding Agents, GASTON, Nº C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale, LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. Raleigh District, No 1. Constable's Election.

TINTON FRANKLIN begs leave to inform the

citizens of this District that he is a candidate for soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the re-election; and returns his thanks to his friends for their purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements former confidence and support. Raleigh, January 11, 1851.

Wanted, a Female Teacher

At Franklinton.

Single Lady, well qualified to take charge of a Fe-A male Academy, can get a healthy and pleasant situation if application be made immediately, Address JOSEPH KEARNEY. Fran klinton, N. C., Jan. 8., 1851.

Negro Clothing. WE have a large assortment of Negro Cl thing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that

we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, much less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have their servants to supply.

OLIVER & PROC! ER.

Lamps Lamps.

HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which soon if you want bargains at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

To Carriage Makers. and steady employment given for twelve months. A. A. McKETHAN. Fayetteville, Dec. 26, 1850.

Notice.

THE Subscriber lives near the Academy, and is well prepared to take eight or ten Male boarders. TERMS GUILFORD LEWIS. \$8 per month. Louisburg, N. C., January 1, 1851.

Maccaroni.

NOTHER suppoly just received and for sale by R. TUCKER & SON. January 11.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION. WE are requested to announce THOMAS MOLIVER as a Candidate for Commissioner (in the Eastern Ward,) at the ensuing Municipal Election, which takes place on the 3rd Monday in January

Sugar House Syrup. VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Store WILLIAMS, HATWOOD, & CO.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Eastern Carolina Republican.

A Weekly Newspaper to be published at Gold borough, W. B. Gulick, Editor and Proprietor.

*HE undersigned, Editor and Proprietor of the Eastern Carolina Republican, heretofore published at Newbern, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he intends to remove that paper about the first day of February next to Goldsborough, where it will continue to be issued as a weekly Democratic Newspaper. The publisher is induced to make this removal by the superior facilities afforded at Goldsborough for the collection and distribution of news. For these purposes, it is the most advantageous point in North Carolina, and the publisher feels assured that he can furnish his readers, to the West as well as to the East of that point, with as

A change in the location of the Eastern Carolina Reoublican will be attended by no change in the principles which it has heretofore advocated. Entertaining a firm conviction that the principles of the Southern Democratic party of the United States embrace the true interpretation of the Federal Constitution, the undersigned will use all the zeal and whatever of ability he may possess,

late intelligence as can reach them through any other

to enforce and maintain those principles. Upon questions of State policy, the undersigned will sustain whatever measures he believes will contribute to the interest, the honor, and the glory of the State.

In addition to the political matter of the Republican, a portion of its columns will be devoted to News, Agriculture, Manufactures, and particularly to the Markets in the sea-port towns of this State, and in the Northern ber, by Elder J. R. Holt, Mr. Willam G. Albright, to and Southern cities. His location will afford him une-

The Eastern Carolina Republican will be printed in the best style of the art, on fine white paper and with good type. At an early day he proposes to increase it in size, when it will be one of the largest papers in the State. By giving his individual attention to its management, the Editor hopes to make it also one of the most readable and interesting. Having made editing his profession, his readers may be assured that no pains or labor will be spared to deserve their patronage.

TERMS.—The Eastern Carolina Republican will be oublished every Tuesday morning at \$2 per year if paid strictly in advance; \$2,50 if paid during the year; or \$3 if payment is delayed until its expiration. W. B. GULICK. Raleigh, January 8, 1851.

To the Public.

THE twenty-second volume of the ROANOKE REPUB-LICAN commenced with the New Year, and the

For reasons which have been fully set forth in its columns, the Republican will no longer sustain the policy of the Whig party. Whatever of influence or ability it may possess, will be devoted to the advocacy of Democratic measures. The rights, and all the rights of the South will meet with an unwavering support in its columns, and every honorable means will be used to defeat the schemes of that party, the tendency of which generally has been to subvert the Constitution and consequently to render the Southern States but hewers of wood and drawers of water to the other members of the Confede-

This County has been, for a long time, under the rule of Whig politicians; but the prestige of victory is now somewhat broken, and when it is known that a goodly array of numbers and much acknowledged talent are on our side, there is every prospect of restoring old Halifax to her former proud position in the ranks of the Democading objects of the Republican.

The terms of the paper will be the same as heretofore -viz: \$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance, or \$3,00 f not paid within the first three months. Those who wish to subscribe can do so by sending their names to the address of the Editor, Halifax, N C.

C. N. WEBB. Halifax, N. C.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will

lease send their orders. Address A. KUHN. No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md. List of Prices.

With metalic or iron plates. Entire metalic frame. 6 octave \$180 to 250. \$250 to 300. 250 to 300. 275 to 350, 300 to 350, 350 to 500. Grand Pianos fo: 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

> 806- cow ty pd. Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

AT No. 9, FAVETTEVILLE ST. DLACK French Cloth, Black Doe Skin Cassimeres. Fancy Cassimeres, a general acsortment. Good and Common Vestings. Black Satin Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass. Bed Blankets, various sizes. White and Black Cotton Wadding

Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose. For Sale low by J. BROWN. Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850.

Robinson & Co's Shocs. TUST Received Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes. do and do Ladies Stippers, Misses and Children's Bootees, Ladies Bootees,

White Kid Slippers. J. BROWN. No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2d.

Just Received. 150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans, Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,

ALSO, Men and Boys Wool Hats, Dundee and Hemp Bagging,

Bale Rope and Twine. For Sale by J. BROWN. October 2, 1850.

Extra Black Moleskin Hats. ASHION for September, 1850. Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by
J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850,